



1 Mary Randolph (1762-1828)

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY AND RICHMOND WRITER

As author of *The Virginia House-Wife* (1824), the first American regional cookbook, Mary Randolph transformed cooking and household management in ways that continue to influence chefs and domestic supervisors.



5 Drew Gilpin Faust (1947-)

CLARKE COUNTY HISTORIAN AND PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

An influential historian of the American South and the Civil War, Drew Gilpin Faust is the first woman to serve as president of Harvard University.



2 Caroline Bradby Cook (born ca. 1839)

KING WILLIAM COUNTY PAMUNKEY LEADER AND UNIONIST

A Unionist during the Civil War, Caroline Bradby Cook protected, preserved, and passed on the Pamunkey heritage.



6 Mary Sue Terry (1947-)

PATRICK COUNTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

In 1985 Mary Sue Terry became the first woman elected to statewide office in Virginia.

Nominated by Doreen Pauley's eleventh-grade Advanced Placement United States History class at Sherando High School, in Stephens City, and students in Katie Sandlin's eighth-grade class at the Gereau Center for Applied Technology and Career Exploration, in Rocky Mount.



3 Virginia Estelle Randolph (1874-1958)

HENRICO COUNTY EDUCATOR

Virginia Estelle Randolph's innovative teaching techniques became the model for African American education throughout the South early in the twentieth century.



7 Joann Hess Grayson (1948-)

HARRISONBURG PSYCHOLOGIST AND ADVOCATE FOR ABUSED CHILDREN

A clinical psychologist and professor at James Madison University, Joann Hess Grayson is an advocate for abused and neglected children.

Nominated by Amy D. Garrett's fourth-grade class at Island Creek Elementary School, in Alexandria.



4 Pauline Adams (1874-1957)

NORFOLK SUFFRAGIST

Taking a militant approach to the campaign for woman suffrage, Pauline Adams chose to go to prison for her political beliefs.



8 Claudia Emerson (1957-)

FREDERICKSBURG POET

Claudia Emerson received the 2006 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry and is Virginia's poet laureate.

The Library of Virginia presents the 2009 Virginia Women in History project to honor eight women, past and present, who have made important contributions to Virginia, the nation, and the world. We encourage you to learn more about these fascinating women who saw things differently from their contemporaries, developed new approaches to old problems, served their communities, strove for excellence based on the courage of their convictions, and initiated changes in Virginia and the United States that continue to affect our lives today.

VIRGINIA WOMEN IN HISTORY 2009

Presented by:



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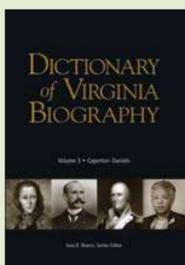


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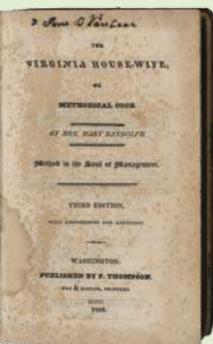
Women have played an integral part in Virginia from its beginnings, yet their contributions have often been overlooked in the history books. Until well into the twentieth century, written histories tended to focus on the historically male-dominated fields of government and politics, the military, and large-scale property ownership to the virtual exclusion of all other venues of leadership or achievement. They ignored women's critical roles as wives, mothers, educators, nurses, lay leaders, farmers, artists, writers, reformers, pioneers, business leaders, laborers, civic activists, and community builders.

Today, we recognize and celebrate women's accomplishments in all walks of life, particularly in March, which Congress has designated as National Women's History Month. The Library of Virginia presents the 2009 Virginia Women in History project to honor eight women, past and present, who have made important contributions to Virginia, the nation, and the world. We encourage you to learn more about these fascinating women who saw things differently from their contemporaries, developed new approaches to old problems, served their communities, strove for excellence based on the courage of their convictions, and initiated changes in Virginia and the United States that continue to affect our lives today.



Learn more about Virginia women in the *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* (Richmond: Library of Virginia, 1998–) and on the Library of Virginia's Web site at <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/>. Instructional materials, classroom activities, and nomination forms for the 2010 project are available at <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/vawomen/>.

Mary Randolph (1762–1828)
CHESTERFIELD COUNTY AND RICHMOND
WRITER



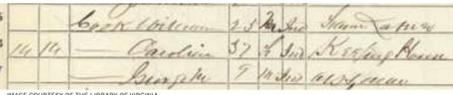
Mary Randolph (August 9, 1762–January 23, 1828) wrote *The Virginia House-Wife* (1824), the first American regional cookbook. Her recipes used Virginia produce but also showed influences from African, American Indian, and European cultures, thereby creating a cuisine unique to Virginia and the South. Randolph's influential house-keeping book was an immediate success and went through many editions until the 1860s. It included both culinary instructions and advice on household supervision. Besides popularizing the use of more than forty vegetables, Randolph's book also introduced dishes from abroad, such as gazpacho, to the southern public.



Born at Amphyll, her family's Chesterfield County plantation, Mary Randolph learned how to run an orderly household. She married her cousin, David Meade Randolph, of Chesterfield County, in December 1780. Moldavia, their Richmond home, became a center of Federalist Party social activity. Financial reversals led Randolph in 1808 to open a Richmond boarding house, where she provided accommodations and excellent meals to an elite clientele. Later the Randolphs moved to Washington, D.C., where Mary Randolph began to compile a housekeeping book that provided management hints; directions for preparing sauces, vegetables, preserves, puddings, ice creams, soups, breads, meats, beverages, and cleaning products; and instructions on crafting a home refrigerator. According to Randolph, "The prosperity and happiness of a family depend greatly on the order and regularity established in it." She was revising *The Virginia House-Wife* for a third edition at the time of her death. Randolph's younger sister Virginia Randolph Cary wrote the influential *Letters on Female Character, Addressed to a Young Lady, on the Death of Her Mother* (1828), the first advice book written by a southern woman for the women of her region.

Caroline Bradby Cook (born ca. 1839)
KING WILLIAM COUNTY
PAMUNKEY LEADER AND UNIONIST

Caroline Bradby Cook (born ca. 1839), a resident of the Pamunkey Indian Reservation in King William County, was widowed in 1861, a few months after giving birth to her only child, George Major Cook. She and most of the other Pamunkey remained loyal to the United States during the Civil War, and her brothers and other relatives guided United States Army units in eastern Virginia and served as river pilots. When the Union army encamped at the Indian town, she cooked and washed for the soldiers even as they systematically dismantled her house and fences and burned the wood in their campfires.



After the war Cook went to the county court in order to take out letters of administration on the estate of her husband, Major Cook. Pamunkey Indians did not own the real estate on the reservation land, but as a widow she inherited the house and fence that the soldiers had destroyed. Cook filed a claim with the Southern Claims Commission for compensation from the United States government for her ruined property. In rebuilding her house and fence, she carefully counted the posts and pickets in order to apply for compensation for no more than she was entitled to. Cook received \$100 in 1879. She was a founding member of the



Pamunkey Baptist Church, organized in April 1865. Her son, whom she raised with the help of her relatives, served as chief of the Pamunkey from 1902 until his death in 1930. He championed the rights of Virginia's Indians when their cultural heritage and even legal existence were being challenged. The last known reference to Caroline Bradby Cook in public records is the 1910 census, which recorded that she was then living in the house of her son the chief.

Virginia Estelle Randolph (1874–1958)
HENRICO COUNTY
EDUCATOR



The child of former slaves, Virginia Estelle Randolph (June 8, 1874–March 16, 1958) completed her education at the age of sixteen and took her first teaching job in Goochland County. In 1892 she began teaching at the Mountain Road School, in Henrico County. There she developed her unique approach to education by creating a successful formula based on practicality, creativity, and involvement from parents and the community. A firm believer in learning through doing, Randolph combined academic instruction with lessons on cooking, weaving, and gardening. Because

of her innovative teaching style, in October 1908 she became the first Jeanes Supervisor Industrial Teacher, a position she held for more than forty years. Her work took her throughout the South and earned her a national and international reputation as a leader in education.



In 1915 a new high school for African Americans, the Virginia Randolph County Training School, was constructed in Randolph's honor. In 1930 a larger brick building replaced the original school after a fire destroyed it. In 1924 a girls' dormitory opened, located on three acres purchased by Randolph next to the school, to provide housing for thirty female students. Randolph also took students into her own home. The 1930 census lists fourteen "adopted" sons and daughters, ranging in age from eleven to nineteen, living in her household.

In recognition of her success, Randolph received a William E. Harmon Award in 1926. She retired in 1949 and died in 1958. In 1970 the Virginia Randolph School was dedicated as a museum, and in 1974 the Virginia Randolph Cottage became a National Historic Landmark.

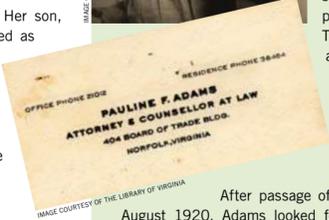
Pauline Adams (1874–1957)
NORFOLK
SUFFRAGIST

The formidable woman suffrage activist Pauline Forstall Colclough Adams (June 29, 1874–September 10, 1957) was born in Dublin, Ireland, and in 1898 settled in Norfolk, Virginia. She was an advocate of Esperanto, a constructed international auxiliary language.

On November 18, 1910, the Norfolk Equal Suffrage League was organized during a meeting at her home. Adams served as the league's first president. Unlike most of her fellow Virginia suffragists, she advocated a militant approach to winning the vote for women. She shunned educational activities to speak in the city's streets and march in Washington, D.C., during President Woodrow Wilson's inaugural parade. Her actions prompted a rift in the conservative Norfolk league and a reprimand from state league headquarters in Richmond. She invented two popular suffrage games (now lost), Politics and Political Auction, which were sold in Virginia and Maryland in 1913 to raise funds for suffrage work.



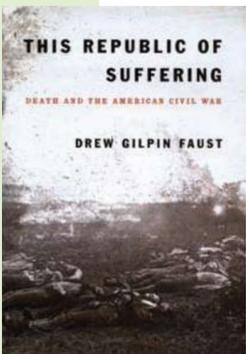
Adams joined the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage—a more militant group renamed the National Woman's Party in 1916—and served as president of the Norfolk branch from 1917 to 1920. She was one of thirteen picketers arrested for attempting to "flaunt their banners" in front of Woodrow Wilson's reviewing stand before a Selective Service parade on September 4, 1917. The suffragists chose prison over a \$25 fine and were sent to the workhouse at Occoquan, in Fairfax County, where Adams spent time in solitary confinement deprived of her blanket, hairbrush, and toothbrush.



After passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in August 1920, Adams looked for new challenges. She passed the bar examination in 1921 and became the second woman to practice law in Norfolk. Adams remained involved in the political arena where she had fought so hard to win a place. She ran unsuccessfully for the city council and worked for the 1923 campaign of Norfolk's Sarah Lee Fain, one of the first two women elected to the House of Delegates.

Drew Gilpin Faust (1947–)
CLARKE COUNTY
HISTORIAN AND PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

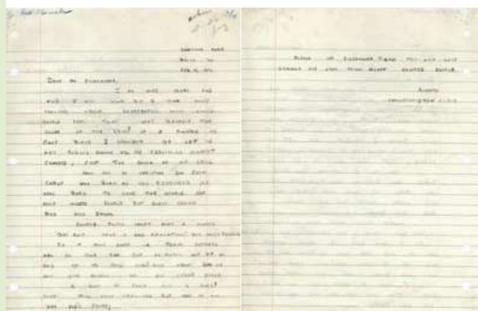
Drew Gilpin Faust (born September 18, 1947) is one of the premier historians writing on the American South and the Civil War. Her seminal book *Mothers of Invention: Women of the Slaveholding South in the American Civil War* (1996) won many honors, including the Society of American Historians' Francis Parkman Prize, and *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War* (2008) was a finalist for the 2008 National Book Award. Her scholarship and leadership in higher education have been recognized by numerous academic honors, leadership positions



in major American historical organizations, and election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and to the American Philosophical Society.

Faust was born in New York City and raised in Clarke County in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Her historical awareness developed early. As a nine-year-old girl living in Virginia during the campaign of Massive Resistance to school integration, she wrote a letter to President Dwight D. Eisenhower calling for the end of segregation. Her commitment to social justice continued at college when she participated in civil rights and anti-Vietnam War organizing and events. She received an MA and PhD in American civilization from the University of Pennsylvania.

Faust's devotion to teaching and higher education is just as strong as her record of scholarship. She won several teaching awards during twenty-five years on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, where she directed the Women's Studies Program. She served as the first dean of the Radcliffe Institute at Harvard



University and transformed the former college into a multidisciplinary center for advanced scholarship. In 2007 Faust became the twenty-eighth president of Harvard University, the first woman to hold that position in the institution's history.

Mary Sue Terry (1947–)
PATRICK COUNTY
ATTORNEY GENERAL

After serving for four years as an assistant commonwealth's attorney in Patrick County and practicing law privately, Mary Sue Terry (born September 28, 1947) represented the counties of Henry, Patrick, and Pittsylvania and the city of Martinsville in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1978 until 1985. She



supported legislation that established the concept of equitable distribution of marital property in divorce cases and sponsored tougher penalties for drunk drivers. In 1985 Terry became the first woman elected to state-wide office in Virginia and the second woman to serve as a state attorney general in the United States. In her reelection bid in 1989, she became the first elected official in Virginia history to receive more than one million votes. As attorney general, Terry successfully proposed legislation to reform insurance rates; to strengthen laws related to drunk driving, drug abuse, and family violence; and to rewrite laws on waste management and clean water. In 1993 Terry resigned as attorney general to campaign for governor. Despite an early and significant lead, she ran a lackluster campaign and lost to George F. Allen.

Born in Martinsville, Mary Sue Terry received her undergraduate degree from Westhampton College and a master's degree and a law degree from the University of Virginia. She was a visiting professor at the Jepson School of Leadership Studies at the University of Richmond from 1995 until 2001. Today, Terry lives on her family farm in Patrick County, maintains a law practice, and consults for Microsoft Corporation. Her significance in Virginia history and her continuing service to Virginia led Doreen Pauley's eleventh-

grade Advanced Placement United States History class at Sherando High School, in Stephens City, and D'Anna Lynna Gibson, an eighth-grade student in Katie Sandlin's class at the Gereau Center for Applied Technology and Career Exploration, in Rocky Mount, to nominate Terry as one of the 2009 Virginia Women in History.

Joann Hess Grayson (1948–)
HARRISONBURG
PSYCHOLOGIST AND ADVOCATE FOR ABUSED CHILDREN

Born and raised in Pennsylvania, Joann Hess Grayson (born 1948) received a doctorate in clinical psychology at Washington University, in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1976 she joined the faculty of Madison College (James Madison University after 1977). Focusing on issues of child abuse and neglect and family violence, Grayson received a grant in 1980 to establish the Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Family Support Center. She also founded First Step, a shelter for abused women, and helped set up a fund for foster children with special needs.

A nationally recognized expert in her field, Grayson has edited and published the *Virginia Child Protection Newsletter* since 1981. She has also written more than eighty articles and book chapters. From 1983 to 1993, Grayson sat on the Governor's Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, for four years as its chair. In 2001 she testified before a congressional committee to



lobby for reauthorization of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to continue funding prevention efforts, research, and training for mental health professionals.

As an educator Grayson emphasizes learning through service. She established the psychology department's field placement program, through which hundreds of students have contributed thousands of service hours to the Harrisonburg community under her supervision. Recognized for her achievements, she received one of Virginia's Outstanding Faculty Awards in 2004 and in 2006 was named Virginia Professor of the Year by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. Her dedication to teaching incorporates sharing the history of child advocacy with younger students, including Amy D. Garrett's fourth-grade class at Island Creek Elementary School, in Alexandria, which nominated Grayson as one of the Virginia Women in History for 2009.



STUDENTS AT ISLAND CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, IN ALEXANDRIA, NOMINATED JOANN GRAYSON, BRADY PAGE, ANGELIQUE DROCHER, AND MELANIE BACA (FRONT ROW) AND BRENDON CARNELL, TRISTAN GOLPITTS, OLIVIA MITTY, AND MEGAN MILLER (BACK ROW) SHOW OFF THE REFERENCE BOOKS THEIR CLASS RECEIVED FOR THEIR WINNING NOMINATION. NOT PRESENT ARE MOHAMMED AMADALAYED, CASEY CHARBONNEAU, AND CATHIE CLARK. ON THE RIGHT, THEIR TEACHER, AMY D. GARRETT, WELCOMES JOANN GRAYSON TO SCHOOL. BOTH IMAGES COURTESY OF AMY D. GARRETT.

Claudia Emerson (1957–)
FREDERICKSBURG
POET

"It has made my life better to write poetry," said Claudia Emerson (born January 13, 1957) in a 2006 interview. She writes to make sense of her life. Emerson won the 2006 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry for *Late Wife* (2005), a collection of personal, epistolary poems that chronicle the dissolution of a marriage, solitude and emotional healing, and discovery of a new life with a new husband whose first, beloved wife had died of cancer. She has written three other volumes, *Pharaoh, Pharaoh* (1997), *Pinion: An Elegy* (2002), and *Figure Studies: Poems* (2008), all published in the Louisiana State University Press's distinguished Southern Messenger Poets Series. Emerson's poems have appeared in many literary journals, including *Crazyhorse*, *Georgia Review*,

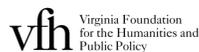
New England Review, *Ploughshares*, *Poetry*, *Prairie Schooner*, *Southern Review*, and *TriQuarterly*.

Born in Chatham, Emerson received an MFA at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, where she was poetry editor for the *Greensboro Review*. In 1998 she joined the faculty of Mary Washington College (the University of Mary Washington after 2004) in Fredericksburg, where she holds the Arrington Distinguished Chair in Poetry. She is a contributing editor of the literary magazine *Shenandoah*. Emerson has received fellowships from the Library of Congress, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Virginia Commission for the Arts.

In August 2008 Emerson began a two-year appointment as Virginia's poet laureate. She lives in Fredericksburg with her husband, Kent Ippolito, a musician.



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